

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY COLLECTIONS

Vol. XII

April, 1919

No. 2

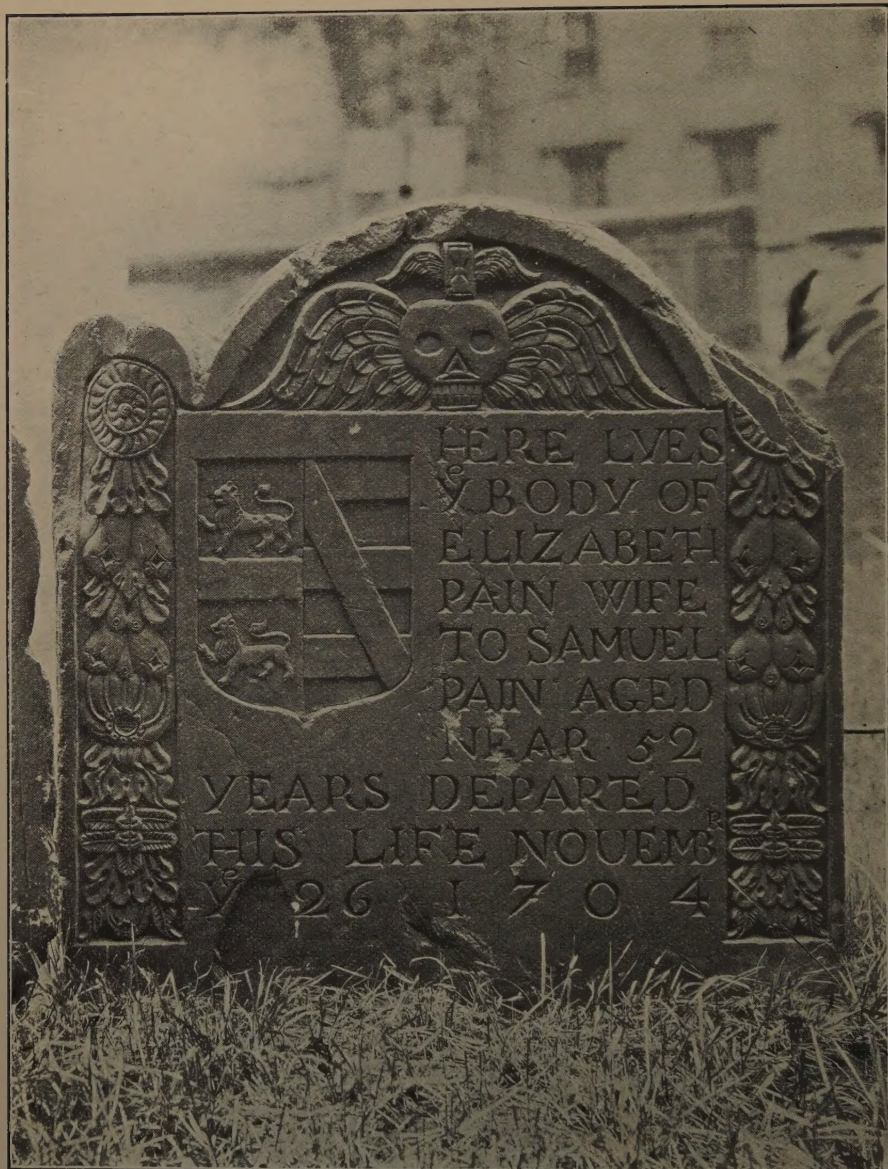
CONTENTS

	PAGE
Types of Early New England Gravestones By George L. Miner	33
The Old North School House. By H. W. P.	45
Du Simitiere's Notes on Newport in 1768	47
The Gettysburg Gun	53
Books of Rhode Island Interest	56
Notes	57
Chronological Check List of Maps of Rhode Island in the R. I. Historical Society Library—continued	58

\$2.50 per year

Issued Quarterly

75 cents per copy



AN EARLY SLATE GRAVE STONE, 1704

New England is rich in these early stones. Quaint designs, interesting lettering, slate of gray, blue or purple, all lend character to these humble monuments. The stone here shown is rather unusual in its well-carved coat-of-arms. The death's head with wings is a common design, but in this case it is quaintly supplemented by a small hour-glass, also winged.

The scroll work at the sides of the stone is the rather crude carving of conventionalized fruit and flowers reflecting the renaissance spirit of the time. This stone is in the Old Granary Burial Ground, Boston, and the photograph is here reproduced through the courtesy of Mr. Frank Cousins.

RHODE
HISTORICAL



ISLAND
SOCIETY

COLLECTIONS

Vol. XII

April, 1919

No. 2.

WILFRED H. MUNRO, *President* EDWARD K. ALDRICH, Jr., *Treasurer*
HOWARD W. PRESTON, *Secretary* HOWARD M. CHAPIN, *Librarian*

Please address communications to Howard M. Chapin, Librarian,
68 Waterman Street, Providence, R. I.

The Society assumes no responsibility for the statements or the
opinions of contributors.

Types of Early New England Gravestones

BY GEORGE L. MINER.

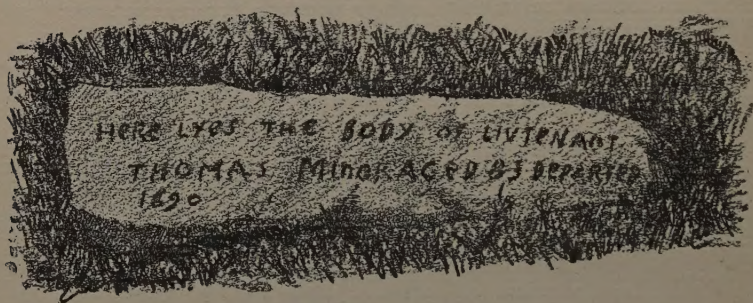
With Illustrative Sketches by the Author.

A man who has the temerity to affirm that he knows all the early burial grounds in New England lays himself open to the charge of foolhardiness. The larger grave yards of the colonial period are all well known. But every now and then the searcher for old stones stumbles upon a hitherto unsuspected treasure. Now and again a little family plot appears in the midst of a country-side corn field or on bleak knoll overgrown with brush through which peep ancient stones of the same type as their better-kept city contemporaries.

It would therefore be a difficult task to catalogue all the Rhode Island burial grounds containing stones of the colony days. But for purposes of a study of early burial stones the field is rich, even though it may not be completely tilled.

The most interesting period of our native grave stones lies between the settlement dates and a century later. The stones begin to get "modern" when the dates pass 1750. Rhode Island originally consisted of four settlements: Providence, settled

in 1636; Portsmouth, in 1638; Newport, in 1639; Warwick, in 1642. Burial conditions were primitive. The family burial ground prevailed. It is true of Rhode Island, and particularly of Providence, that individual burying plots persisted for several generations, until the community church yard or cemetery gained recognition. Connecticut has many family plots of the first century, but the custom appears more universal in Rhode Island. Massachusetts early established community burying places; five famous ones are the King's Chapel, the Copp's Hill and the Old Granary of Boston, the two old grounds in Salem, and Burial Hill in Plymouth. The lack of ecclesiastical unity,



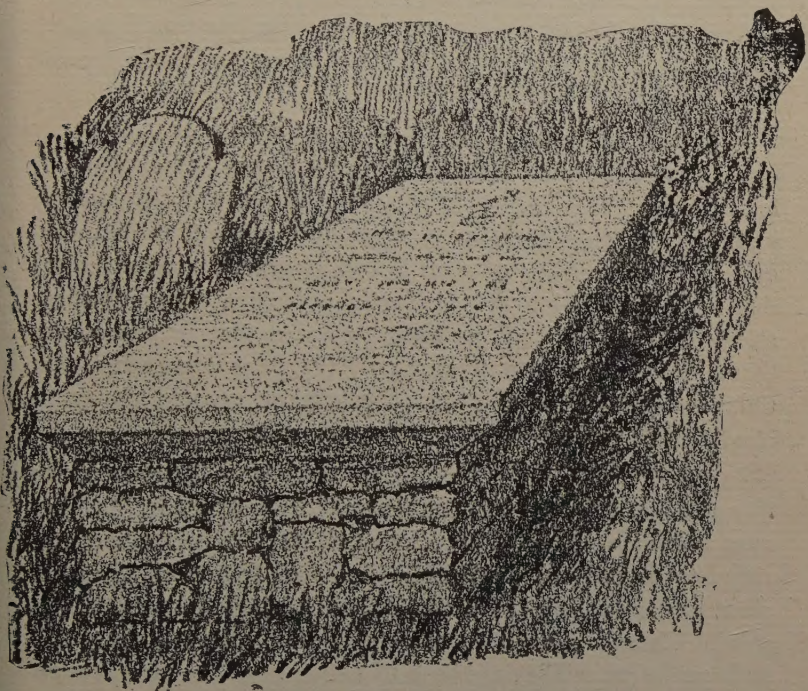
THE "WOLF STONE"

This rough slab of granite, at Wequetequock, just on the border near Westerly, is a form of monument used in the earliest days of the settlements. It is rarely found with legible inscription.

which we suspect among our Rhode Island settlers, doubtless accounts for numerous private burial grounds. Add to this poverty.

Stones dated prior to 1700 are comparatively rare. This is true not only of Rhode Island but of practically all of New England. Plymouth has six. Boston, early the home of wealth, has a goodly number,—but even so, to hazard an estimate without accurate counting, not more than a very few dozen. Salem is especially rich in these early stones, many of them remarkably interesting bits of burial architecture. New London has five, Hartford a handful, Stonington has one,—to cite a few cases of other settlements contemporaneous with those of Rhode Island. Providence, though our earliest

settlement, has none of the seventeenth century stones, for a particular reason which I will presently show. Portsmouth and Little Compton yield a few. Newport is rather rich in them. The reason for the rarity of the "sixteen-hundred"



THE TABLE STONE

This example, found at Wequetequock, is of blue-gray slate, over five inches thick and is very well carved with a coat-of-arms in relief and with rosettes in the corners. The underpinning is of native granite. Date 1720.

stones in the settlements of New England is variously accounted for. At Plymouth, we are told, the pioneers concealed their early graves lest the Indians discover their heavy death toll. This reason would be inadequate after the first period of settlement. The plausible explanation would seem to lie in the fact that the material used for almost all the early

grave stones was necessarily that nearest at hand, was thus native granite or conglomerate such as is commonly found outcropping through New England and which, while excellent stuff for stone walls, quickly rubs smooth under the attrition of rain and frost. In the early days of the settlements transportation facilities were meagre indeed; slenderness of pocket-book forbade the carriage of such heavy material as stone for any distance.

It is thus self-evident that during the first half century of our settlement period practically all the grave stones were of local stone. That many of these were marked, usually by inscribed lettering more or less rudely executed, is undoubtedly true. A number of such inscribed granite stones are today to be found, but evidence gained from a study of these stones themselves leads us to the opinion that in every case these inscriptions in native stone have been recut, and that unless they had been recut the lettering would today be illegible.

In proof of this statement let me refer to two stones in the Wequetequock burial ground,—not in Rhode Island, but just over the line in Stonington, Connecticut. I regret going outside the Rhode Island border line, but this example is so clear and pertinent that it would be hard to find another as good. These two stones were placed at Wequetequock in 1661 and 1690. They are both of native granite,—huge rough-hewn slabs laid flat on the top of the grave. The 1690 stone, measuring approximately six feet long by eighteen inches wide and rising irregularly some six to twelve inches above the turf, bears a deep chiselled inscription which has been retouched vigorously. This recutting was done about 1899, at the time of the Wequetequock monument celebration. (Whether this inscription had previously been retouched I have no evidence. But that it is substantially as when first cut is undoubtedly a fact. Miss Caulkins in *The History of New London*, published in 1853, quotes the inscription exactly as it is today.)

The 1661 stone, known for generations as the Walter Palmer gravestone, has completely lost its original inscription, but that

it was inscribed is a matter of evidence. (See Proceedings of the Wequetequock Burying Ground Association, 1899.)

The conclusions thus clearly indicated in the case of these two adjacent early stones lead to the strongly supported theory that many of the native stones may have been inscribed, but that the elements have gradually erased the chiselled marks. It is my personal belief that practically all the field stones which we so often see dotting the old burial places,—nameless and dateless, worn and pitted by the New England storms,—were



SAMUEL WHIPPLE STONE, 1710

The earliest stone in the North Burial Ground, Providence. Gray slate, with winged death's head. The sketch does not show the rather crude scroll work at the sides of the stone.

originally marked with at least initials and date,—home-made monuments.

The surviving grave stones of dates prior to 1700, whose inscriptions are today legible, and whose quaint designs and lettering are such interesting subjects of observation to the antiquarian, are, with the exception of a few native stone survivors, like the Wequetequock example with rechiselled

lettering, all of a more enduring material. That material is slate. (Local stone in the case of the Connecticut Valley was the Connecticut red sandstone, a material less durable than slate, but less perishable than conglomerate and field granite. Generally speaking, however, it may be roughly stated that the 17th century stones that exist today are of slate, except for possibly a few cases of local sandstone in Connecticut and here and there an occasional granite survival.)

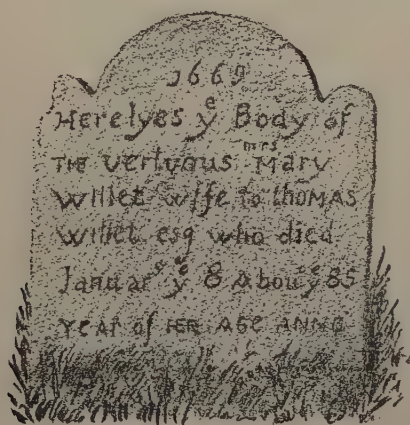
It is obvious that those who could afford slate for grave stones would be comparatively well-to-do. For most of the early slate came probably from Braintree, Massachusetts. This has been a most elusive fact to trace. Slate quarries were not common. Providence had one some time last century, though this "slate" was probably blue sandstone and much softer than real slate. Lancaster, Massachusetts, had a quarry as early as 1752. (See Marvin: *History of Lancaster*; also Nourse: *Military Annals of Lancaster*.) Boston had adjacent slate quarries at an early date. (See Shurtleff: *Typographical History of Boston*, p. 188; also Windsor: *History of Boston*, Vol. 1, p. 4.)

Frequent reference is found to the belief that much of the early slate was Welsh stone imported in the slab for use as grave stones, or cut in England and imported in finished state. Several quotations could be given from modern writers stating that early grave stones were brought from England. (E. g. Rev. F. Denison in *Providence Journal* and *Westerly and Its Witnesses*; Miss Grace D. Wheeler in *Homes of Our Ancestors in Stonington*; Davis: *Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth*; Perkins: *Handbook of Old Burial Hill, Plymouth*.)

But so far I have found no direct authority for the importing of the Welsh slate. Probably tradition is right and the evidence is waiting to be recorded. Examination of the early slate grave stones is a fascinating study. They show a wonderful variety in color, in texture and in workmanship. They run from light gray to pale green, from light blue to an azure like a slab of lapis lazuli. Some of the slate is mellow and mossy; some is as smooth, clear and hard as flint. I have a "rubbing" of a dark purple slate grave stone, dated 1719, of

such quality that after two hundred years of New England seasons near the Connecticut coast at Wequetequock its lettering and festoon design are as clear and sharp-edged as though cut this morning. Even the little scratch lines ruled across the stone to keep the letters in line are still there.

It is unfortunate that Providence has so few fine old burial grounds containing stones of early dates. When in 1760 the town widened its "Back street" and established the bounds of



MARY WILLETT STONE, 1669

This slate stone is one of the earliest in Rhode Island. It is in the Wannamoisett Burial Ground, East Providence. It is without carving, but with interesting lettering.

Benefit Street, the avenue marched ruthlessly through the back lots of Roger Williams and his fellow settlers. Scores of graves with their quaint stones were removed to the North Burial Ground, which had been laid out in 1700, and undoubtedly scores disappeared. Saint John's church yard dates from 1722. Swan Point is altogether modern, though it contains a number of fairly early stones removed thither from the burying ground of Hayward Park.

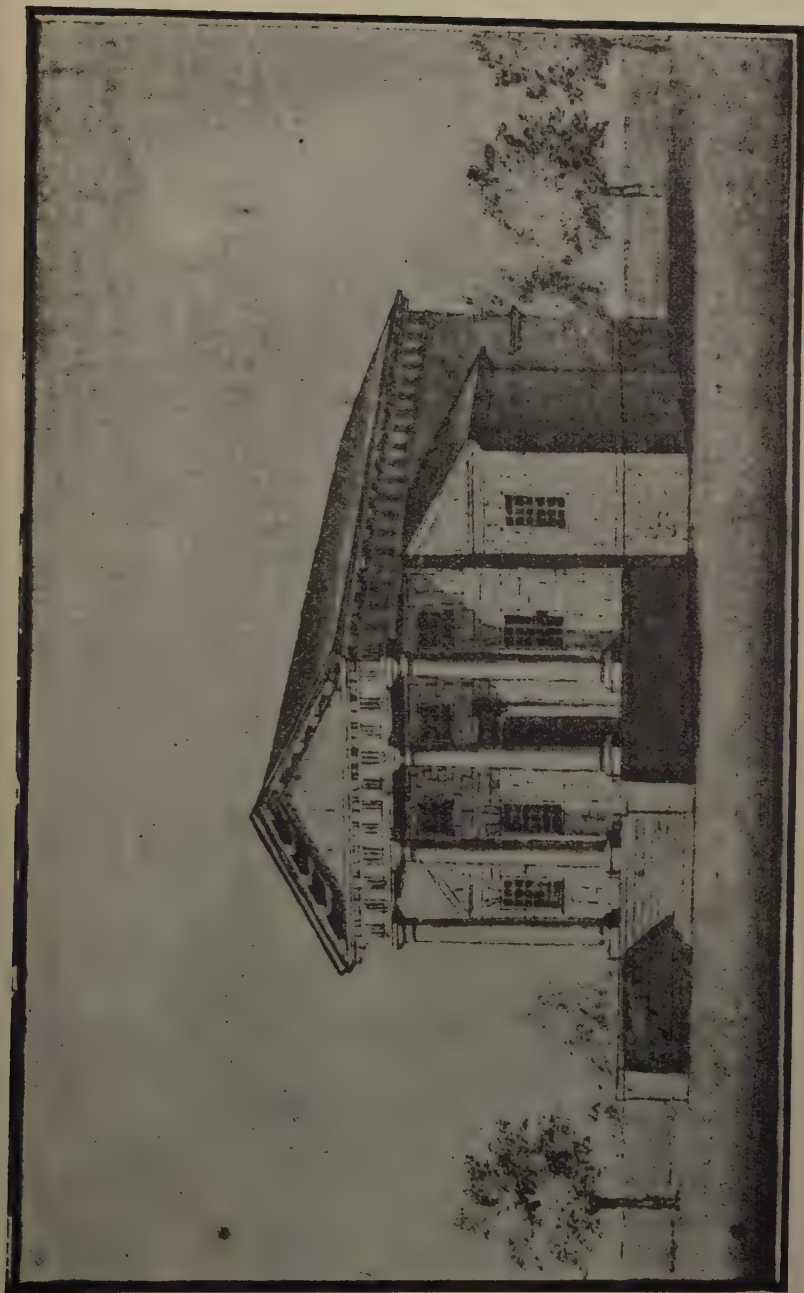
Up to a few years ago one of the original home burial lots of a first settler remained in practically its primitive state. This was the plot of Pardon Tillinghast near the south end

of Benefit street. But this quaint relic, while the plot of ground is saved today and is adorned by a modern monument of polished granite, has lost its old stones and all its quaintness.

Newport's well known burial places are worthy of special study. The Common Burying ground, Old Trinity Church yard, the Coddington ground, and the Baptist yard contain many early stones of great interest. Barrington's sightly Burial Hill begins with the Carpenter stone of 1703; Tyler's Point ground has one of 1702; Prince's Hill is later, 1724; while the "ancient Wannoisett" grave yard at the head of Bullock's cove has the well known Thomas Willett stone, dated 1674.

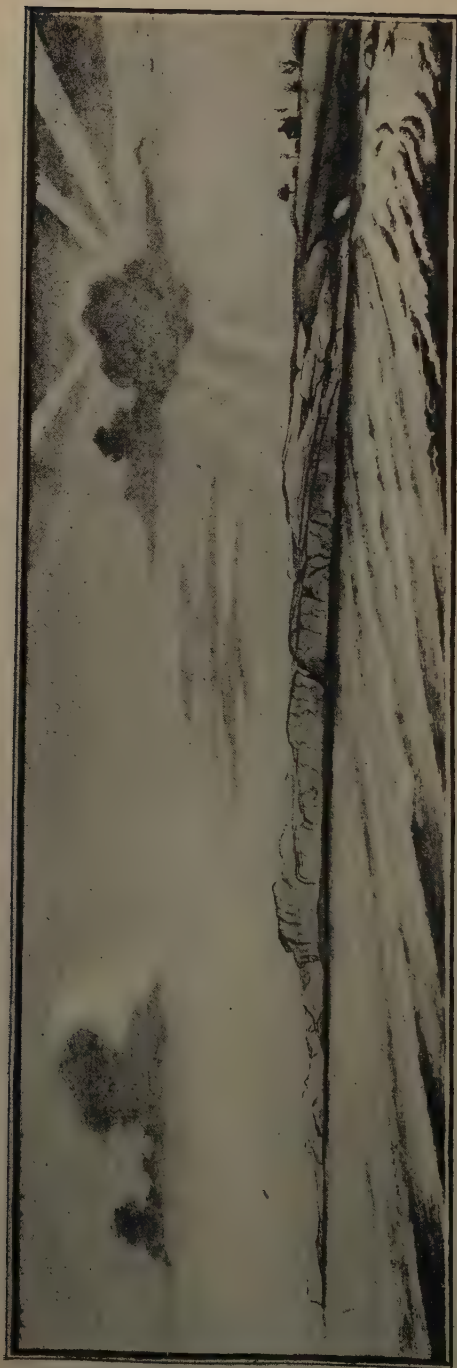
Warwick started with its family burial grounds, but in 1663 we hear of a "buryinge place layd out for ye towne," the location of which is in doubt. The Sarah Tefft stone, now among the exhibits of the Rhode Island Historical Society has been considered the earliest Warwick stone known. It is a rather crude slab of unfinished local stone, presumably granite, and bears an inscription plainly recut, ending with the date 1642. Generally speaking, recut inscriptions must be scrutinized carefully and with suspicion. The restorer's chisel is likely to jump at conclusions; a half obliterated date may easily lead him a couple of decades astray. So in the case of this famous Sarah Tefft stone, if the 1642 were the original date, this would be one of the earliest marked stones in New England. But Warwick was not settled till 1642 and we find no record of Teffts there so early. We do, however, find the record of a Sarah Tefft, wife of Joshua Tefft. The birth of their son Peter is recorded on March 14, 1672. May we not suspect a slip of the chisel in the restoration of this early stone and again restore the inscription to read "died March 16th, 1672," instead of "March 16, 1642?" It would be ungracious to find fault with the desire to preserve the inscriptions of our ancient monuments, but it is at least pertinent to register a plea for exceeding care and accuracy in restoration.

So far as I know no attempt has been made at a classification of the features of the early stones that will give the visitor to old burial grounds a key to a deeper interest than the mere



THE REDWOOD LIBRARY, NEWPORT, IN 1768

From a pencil sketch by Du Simitiere, now owned by the Library Company of Philadelphia



VIEW OF PURGATORY, NEWPORT

From a pencil sketch made by Du Simitiere in 1768. The original is owned by the Library Company of Philadelphia

admiring of the quaint carving, the old-fashioned lettering, the naive epitaphs, the oft-times crude spelling and the general sanctity of age. But we may say that roughly three kinds of stones practically cover the forms of the first century burial monuments with inscriptions:

1—The rough-hewn slab of native New England granite laid on top of the grave. (The so-called "wolf-stones.")

2—The Table stone, sometimes termed "tombs,"—the horizontal slab, finished, set on pillars or underpinning.

3—The upright slate grave stone.

And after these early period stones, from about the middle of the eighteenth century, comes a fourth period merging into the modern and including the larger upright slabs of granite, red sandstone, brown stone and marble.

The first kind, the rough-hewn slab, is rare. Doubtless many such exist unidentified, because they now have no inscriptions by which we know them as grave stones. These slabs, like those examples at Wequetequock above described, were laid prone on top of the mound with the intention, tradition says, of keeping the wolves from digging up the body,—hence the term "wolf-stone." We suspect, however, that the stronger reason for the huge slab was the wish to found a monument more ambitious than the ordinary field stone when it is practically impossible to procure a carved "worked" memorial.

The Table stones were obviously within the reach of the comparatively well-to-do of the early settlers, and while they are found in many of the old burying grounds, their number is extremely small in proportion to the upright slate stones of the period. In Boston and Salem, where wealthy persons were buried, are found table stones of early dates. Little Compton has four table stones of the first century, including Col. Church's. Plymouth has none. Old Saint Paul's at Wickford has none. Stonington has four. On Fishers Island is a lone table stone of red sandstone dated 1723. The red sandstone doubtless came from the Connecticut Valley. It is a thick slab set on five sturdy sandstone pillars.

Of the early table stones with which I am familiar almost all are of excellent workmanship. With the one exception of

the Fishers Island sandstone they are of hard slate, single piece slabs five to six inches thick. Where were they made? The slate is not local; the carving is of a superior order. The inscriptions are well cut. At Wequetequock are four such stones, three carved with raised coats-of-arms. (Dates of these, 1719 to 1739.) One is decorated with delicate rosettes in the corners. Were they English in origin or had the stone cutters of Boston developed their workshops to the point where they were designing and executing first class stones? There is a marked similarity among these early table stones. They bear the same physical characteristics,—thick slate five to six inches through, deeply bevelled underneath, alike as to size (approximately six by three feet), and are set on solid underpinning of native granite. Naturally we usually find this underpinning restored, stones replaced and pointed up. The sandstone table on Fishers Island is undoubtedly native workmanship; it has no design apart from the lettering, which is all in capitals and not free from errors of workmanship.

The common slate stone found so abundantly in all the early burial grounds of southern New England lends itself to interesting study. I have suggested the wealth of variety in coloring. In shape at first thought they seem to be cut after one standard pattern. But after all they are quite individual. Most of these follow the familiar triple arch—the large center arch with two small side arches. But the proportions vary. Some have bevelled edges, some straight, some are unusually thick and are partially bevelled. And often appears an unusual shape—two large arches for husband and wife, a four-foot wide slab for a whole family.

And the designs carved on the stones,—each seems to have its own individuality. Even those that bear lettering only, without any attempt at carving, are almost as distinctive in character as handwriting. And when you begin to study the carved designs a wealth of interest is awakened. The cherub heads appear, winged and plain, with halo, with flames,—some beautifully if simply carved, others wonderfully crude and naive. The death's heads, sometimes hardly to be distinguished from the cherub heads, run the range from sublime to ridicu-

lous. Curls adorn one; another is perched on an altar whence issue radiating flames. Other odd designs appear,—hour-glasses, skeletons, Death the Reaper with scythe or skull and bones.

And then the scroll work. Often the scroll border appears at sides only, sometimes at side and across the bottom, and



TABLE STONE ON FISHER'S ISLAND

This is a red sandstone presumably from the Connecticut valley. It bears no carving except the lettering, which is all in capitals, and is not now very clear cut because of the softness of the sandstone. The inscription:

HERE LIES THE BODY OF YE RD MR SAMUEL PIERPONT PASTOR
OF YE FIRST CH. IN LYME SON OF YE RD. MR. JAMES PIERPONT
OF NEW HAVEN WHO WAS BORN DECBR. 30 1700 & DROWNED
MARCH 15 1722-3 PASSING CONNECTICUT RIVER ABOVE SAYBROOK
FERRY AND 28 OF APRIL 1723 WAS FOUND HERE

occasionally it begins in rosettes at the top of the arch and falls gracefully down the edges of the stone.

For a long time I used to puzzle over the meaning of the familiar ornament that appears on so many hundreds of these early stones. The pomegranate and the acanthus, the triple-fronded leaf and the conventionalized fruit and flowers that appear so often and differ so widely in their workmanship, all seemed to follow some thought that underlay the feeling of the

design. But I imagine that the scroll work is probably only an expression of the taste of the period. Grinling Gibbons (died 1721), and a host of others, had been doing interior finishing and furniture with Renaissance carving of the period. This English revival of the classic detail as it appears in the panelled rooms, the overdoors, the bed canopies, cornices and various details in both wood and stone of the period of our colonial immigration, had its direct expression also in the grave stones.

The lettering of the old stones is a fascinating study. It reminds one of the picturesque title-pages of the pamphlets and books of the period. The earliest stones are usually rather primitive, but they early show evidence of thoughtful art. They are usually in the graceful Roman letters, capitals and small letters. The spacing is almost invariably well thought out. It is really marvellous to find such variety in the chisel work of these simple inscriptions. They make you think of the man who drew and carved them,—just as handwriting brings a faint mental image of the writer. Here is one from a heavy-handed artisan; here one from a craftsman of much refinement of taste, whose delicate shading, drawn-out serifs and masterly arrangement give much character to the humble grave stone. Rarely do we find, I venture to remark, in modern burial monuments such individuality and such careful attention to humble detail. It is the work of men who eschewed the slavish use of copy-book letter-forms and who, with an evident love for the work of lettering, mingled a grounded knowledge of their art with imagination enough to adapt the inscription which they were making to the space to be filled.

The quest for old grave stones is not as prosaic and gruesome as it sounds. If you care anything about the handiwork of our early ancestors in New England, you will find the grave stones about the only source of study left to you. The earliest houses and furniture are practically gone. But the humble slate stone monuments of the first century of our New England settlement are still to be found in comparative abundance. And they are just like people in their individuality, in shape, in design, in the character of their lettering. If you get interested in them you will soon develop a real affection for their

personal characteristics, and you soon find yourself hobnobbing with the venerable old inhabitants of a couple of hundred years ago in quite a fascinating way.

The Old North School House

In his recent volume, "Public Education in Rhode Island," Mr. Carroll has called attention to the incompleteness of our records regarding the early history of education in Rhode Island. Some gaps are, however, more apparent than real.

At a town meeting, January 27, 1695-6, the petition of John Dexter and others, "that the towne would accommodate them with a small lot of land to sett a schoolehouse upon in some place in this Towne about ye high way called Dexter's lane or about ye Stamper's hill," was granted, and the petitioners were allowed "a spot of land forty foote square or so much land as is in 40 foote square about the place mentioned where it may be most Convenient not damnifieing any high way or passage. (Early Records, Town of Providence, XI. 22.)

According to Judge Staples, "the petition was granted, and there our information ends" (Annals of Providence, 494), while Henry C. Dorr states that "the Proprietors authorized them [the petitioners] to take 40 feet square, but offered no building material which would have been more valuable, and left the benevolent projectors to accomplish the work as they might." (Proprietors of Providence, 116.) Mr. Carroll says, "There is no record of any kind to indicate that a school house was built, although Henry R. Chace located a school house site on Olney street." (Public Education in Rhode Island, 17.)

Nevertheless, there are indications that the town's grant of 1695-6 was utilized. Many years ago Albert Holbrook, the indefatigable North End antiquary, stated that this school house was built on the west end of John Warner's lot on the present Stampers street, and was later changed into a dwelling house which was torn down in 1881. In the Providence Land Records is a deed from Jeremiah Brown to George Taylor, schoolmaster in 1733, of "one twelfth part of a Certaine half Lott of Land togeather with the twelfth part of the Schoole

house there On standing. the said halfe Lot of Land is situate in the Towne of Providence afore said on or neere Stompers hill and it is the one half of a Lott of Land Laid out on the originall Right of John Warner and it is the twenty fourth Lott in Number in the second Devision of house Lotts as by the map or platt of said Lotts may appeare. the said whole Lott is bounded Southerly by the twenty third Lott Northerly by the twenty fifth Lott Easterly by the Maine Towne Streete Westerly by a twenty foot way." (Deed book 9, page 239.) The next year John Whipple deeds to Robert Currie "all my Share and Part of the North Schoole house and of my Share of the halfe Lott where on it Standeth my Sheare of both, being a twelfth part of both." (Deed Book IX, 344.) In 1741 Daniel Smith deeds to Samuel Currie "one Twelfth Part of one halfe of a Lott of Land togeather with one twelfth Part of the House thereon Standing." (Deed Book XI, 32.) The school house is henceforth mentioned as a house. The same year John Turpin deeds to Samuel Currie "one Twelfth Part of a certain half Lott of Land to Gather with the Twelfth Part of the House thereon Standing being formerly a School house." (Deed Book XI, 270.) Three years later Joseph Olney deeds to Samuel Currie one twelfth part (Deed Book XI, 269), and the next year Henry Sweeting deeds his twelfth part to Samuel Currie (Deed Book XI, 290). Both of these deeds describe the building as a house or dwelling house formerly a school house.

Thus five of the proprietors' shares are accounted for. The shares seem to have been gradually acquired by the Currie family, for in 1782 Samuel Currie conveys to James Currie "Eleven Twelfths undivided parts of a certain lot of land," etc. (Deed Book XXI, 546.)

This was the original or old North Schoolhouse. It was in recognition of this older school house that the proprietors of Whipple Hall called their school at first the New North School-house.

H. W. P.

Du Simitiere's Notes on Newport in 1768

Pierre Eugene Du Simitiere was born in Geneva, Switzerland. He was an artist, antiquary, naturalist and extensive traveller. He became a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1768. He died in Philadelphia in October, 1784. His collection of broadsides and manuscripts was purchased by the Library Company of Philadelphia, through whose courtesy we are enabled to reproduce his views of Newport and the extracts relating to Rhode Island from his manuscript notes, which are as follows:

Journal meteorologique avec Remarques

1768	mois	vent	
Boston	Juin	1er N	tems un peu couvert & frais le vent change al' Est vent frileux
		2 S W	changeant & moderé un peu de pluye l' apres midy. Parti de Boston a 8 h du matin dans le carosse pour Providence, dejeuné a Dedham, diné a Wrentham & arrivé a Providence a 7h½ du Soir
		3 S E	brouillards epais tout le jour & froid & pluye Parti de Providence a 10 h du matin dans le Paquet Boat pr New Port, vent contraire & fort mauvaise accomodation abord de crainte de passer la nuit abord nous nous sommes fait mettre a terre vis a vis de Dyers Island a 6h½ du soir & avons marchés 6 milles jusqu'a New Port ou nous sommes arrivés a 8 h½ du soir avec

		un brume fort epais & humide pendant toute notre marche
Newport	4 N	le tems paroît un peu eclaircy il fait encore froid
	D 5 S	asses beau pluye lapres midy nuageux & toujours.
	6 N S	vent changeant le matin, asses beau le reste du jour & clair
	7 S	changeant tout le jour, toujours un peu froid
	8 N S	le matin nord le reste du jour sud beau tems nuageux plus chaud que hier
	9 N	beau le matin & le reste du jour
	10 N	asses beau variable
	11 N S	beau & plus chaud que hier
	D 12 S	beau tout le jour & moderé
	13 N	beau le matin l'apres midy cou- vert le Soir un peu froid & pluye forte avec vent pendant la nuit
	14 N.W	nuageux & bien frais Vent fort
	15 N W	nuageux, doux semble vouloir pleuvoir pluye l'apres midy, beau tems le soir
	16 N W	nuageux & couvert, l'apres midy beau, toujours un peu froid
	17 S	nuageux & changeant l'apres midy un peu de pluye couvert avec beaucoup d'eclair & pluye pendant la nuit
	18 N	froid couvert a pluvieux
	D 19 N	couvert le matin, clair l'apres midy
	20 S	beau tems & moderé
	21 S	de meme plus chaud que hier grande pluye pendant la nuit .

- 22 grands brouillards le matin &
pluye presque tout le jour
- 23 N SO fort beau & chaud parti de New
Port a $3\frac{1}{4}$ l'apres midy abord
d'un bateau Capne Johnson
pour New York vent contraire
se renforce la soir, tems cou-
vert, mer fort gross, continue
toute la nuit
- 24 S O point d'apparence de meilleur
tems reviré de bord & rentré a
New Port a 7 h du matin nous
avons arrives un peu en de-
hors de pointe judith, le vent
soufle tout le jour avec une
grande violence du meme
- 25 ONO SO le vent etant un peu change pen-
dant la nuit nous avons mis a
la voile une Seconde fois a 9
h $\frac{1}{4}$ du matin mais avant que
pu avancer 61 mile le vent a
Sauté au SO qui nous a fait
rentrer au port a minuit
- D 26 NO S grands brouillards ce matin avec
beaucoup de pluye pendant la
nuit precedente & la plus
grande partie du jour le vent
nordouest le matin mais a
bientot change
- 27 SO beau tems vent fort
- 28 SO brouillards le matin Tonnere &
pluye & changeant tout le jour
avons été appelés pour partie
ce matin inutilement
- Juin 29 S O beau tems Eclipse totale de lune
entre 11 h & minuit
- 30 NO SO parti de New Port a 4 h du ma-
tin, arrivé a Block Island 30

miles au Sud de cet endroit a environ 9 h du matin, avons resté tout le jour a l'ancre & diné a terre le Soir le vent au SO foible avons mis a la voile la mer calme. Block Island fait partie de la colonie de Rhode Island, Sous le nom de Township of New Shoreham contient environ 81m acres dont Mille Sont un bassin dans l'interieur d'une peninsule qui est proche de la var qui est au nord de l'isle ou il y a une jetté formée de madriers remplie de pierres pour faciliter le débarquement cette isle est presque entierement destituée d'arbres que ont ete detraits par les premiers qui vinrent sy etablir les habitants brulent a present une espece de tourbe qu'ils nomment Peat on conte environ environ 60 fermiers sur cette Isle qui elevent des troupeaux de brebis & font une quantité considerable de fromage ils cultivent aussi la terre en grains & quelques uns S'adonnent a la peche, nous fumes asses bien recu chez un fermier nomme Sand qui paroisoit Son aise il faisoit alors tondre Ses troupeaux

at Mr Isaac Hart a Jew living at the point in New Port Rhode Island there a picture of the Czar Peter 1st done I beleive by Sir Godfrey Kneller or Some of his disciples but finished by

himself. it is a bust in armour with an imperial mantle on his Shoulders

at Mr John Banister's farm a mile and a half from New Port, there is Picture 3 quarters of Charles 1st and his Queen of the Queen of Charles II as I suppose, of King William & queen Mary a beautiful picture Cleopatra Dying, in a ovale frame a picture bust of Oliver Cromwell represented very ugly an ovale Picture bust of Vandyck Suposed to be done by himself very fine, with Several more of lesser note. also a head of Spencer in oil good

Description of the Town of New Port Rhode Island

by John Maylem a native of it

A Town laid out ten furlongs——good

With houses like the people Wood

Save here and there an Edifice

of Brick and Stone and Mortar. yes.

A Goodly Church of Cedar So!

Two Presbyterian meetings poh!

A Quaker house with Stables ah!

Two anabaptists ditto la!

a Dancing School and Town house hie!

a Synagogue of Satan fie!

a Castle too, a building where?

G-dd-n you Sir! why in the air. —

a Gallows too without the City

to hang all rogues but theirs, O Pity!

(Coat of arms)

HERE

Lyeth Intered the Body of

William Sanford M. A.

Aged nere 31 years and dyed

April the 24th 1721

Here lyeth Dust, that as we Trust,

United is to Christ

Who will it Raise, the Lord to Praise

join'd to A Soul, now Blest,

With Holy Ones, plac'd on Bright Throns
 Crown'd with Eternal joyes,
 In heaven to Sing to God our King
 There Thankfull Songs Always
 Psal CXII : 6
 The Righteous shall be
 In Everlasting Remembrance

Jacob Deleane 1751 7° 1
 morti

mors mortis mortem nisi morte dedisiet
 Eternae vitae Ja.... clausa foret

HERE LYETH INTERRED THE BODY OF
 Major Isaac Martindale
 aged 32 years dec'd May thi2

1703

SR STOP A WHILE THINK ON THY CERTAIN FATE
 THINK THOU ART MORTALL ERE IT PROVE TO LATE
 HE HERE INTER'D, COULD BOAST AND JUSTLY TOO
 OF HEALTH, & STRENGTH AND YOUTH AS WELL AS YOU
 BUT NOUGHT AVAIL'D WHEN CONSUERING DEATH DID CALL
 HEALTH, STRENGTH & YOUTH TO HER DID VICTIMS FALL
 TIS HERE HE LYES WHO WHEN ALIVE, DID TRY
 TO SERVE US ALL, WHICH MAKES HIS MEMORY
 LIKE'S SOUL TO LIVE NOR WILL IT EVER DYE.

In Memory of the Reverend
 Mr. Daniel WIGHTMAN
 Pastor of the Baptized Church in
 Newport, holding the Six Principles
 as it is Written in Hebrews the Sixth
 For almost Fifty Years who Departed
 this Life August 31st Anno 1750
 in the Eighty second year of his age

Preserved Fish Davis Son of May Davis & Ann his wife,
 died Aug 2^d 1766 aged 9 mo & 26 Days
 in the large burying ground at New Port Rh. Island.

The Gettysburg Gun

The following account of the "Gettysburg Gun," which is now preserved at the State House as a memorial of the Civil War, has been contributed by Mr. Charles Tillinghast Straight of Pawtucket:

THE GETTYSBURG GUN—BATTERY B, FIRST R. I. LIGHT ARTILLERY.—DISABLED AT GETTYSBURG, JULY 3, 1863.

Battery B, 1st R. I. Lt. Artillery, Second Division (Gibbon), Second Corps (Hancock), left Taneytown, Maryland, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of July 1, 1863, for Gettysburg, Pa., and late that night bivouacked beside the road, three miles from Gettysburg. At 2 a. m. on the morning of the 2nd, the battery received marching orders, but did not advance until about 5 a. m., reaching the field by the Taneytown Road, and were at once assigned position in the 2nd Corps line on Cemetery Ridge. During the afternoon the battery was advanced to the front, beyond the old stone wall, in an open field; here late in the day they were hotly engaged; David B. King, Ira Z. Bennett and Michael Flynn were killed; Corp. Henry Hosea Ballou mortally wounded, and Lieut. T. Fred Brown, commanding battery, 1st Sergeant John T. Blake, Sergeant Edwin A. Chase, and many of the men wounded. On July 3 the battery was able to man only 4 guns on account of the loss in men and horses the day before. 1st Lieut. William S. Perrin was in command. The four pieces were posted in the following order: The 3d piece, Sergeant Anthony B. Horton. Corp. Samuel J. Goldsmith, gunner, was on the right of the battery; next was the 4th piece, Sergeant Albert Straight, Corp. James M. Dye (attached man 140th Pa. Vols.) gunner; then the 2nd piece, Sergeant Alanson A. Williams, Corp. John F. Hanson, gunner; the 1st piece, Sergeant Richard H. Gallup, Corp. Pardon S. Walker, gunner, was on the left of the battery. About 1 P. M., commenced the terrific cannonade preceding Pickett's charge. It was during this cannonade the 4th piece was disabled in the following manner:—No. 1, William Jones, had stepped to his place in front, between

the muzzle of the piece and wheel on the right side, and, having swabbed the gun, stood with sponge staff reversed waiting for the charge to be inserted; No. 2, Alfred G. Gardner, had stepped to his place between the muzzle of the piece and wheel on the left side, and, taking the ammunition from No. 5, was in the act of inserting the charge when a shell struck the face of the muzzle, left side of bore, and exploded. William Jones was killed instantly by a fragment of the shell which cut the top of his head completely off. He fell with his head toward the enemy while the sponge staff was thrown two or three yards beyond him. Alfred G. Gardner was struck in the left shoulder, tearing off the arm and shoulder. He lived a few minutes. Sergeant Straight, in command of the gun, Gardner's tentmate and friend, ran to his side to catch his dying message. He described the scene in the following words in a letter written to Mrs. Gardner:

"He died at his post as only the true soldier dies. He lived a few minutes after receiving his wound. He requested me to send you this Bible which he had in his pocket at the time, and tell you he died happy. He shouted 'Glory to God! Hallelujah! Amen! Amen!' We shook hands and bade a good-bye. My duties were such I could not remain with him as we were having a terrible battle. His left arm and shoulder was torn off by a cannon shot, also taking off the head of another man at the same time. I am Sergeant of the piece Mr. Gardner was assigned to. He faithfully performed his duties and flinched not when the missiles of death flew thick about us."

Sergeant Straight with George R. Matteson and the remaining cannoneers tried to re-load the gun; a charge was placed in the muzzle but would not go down; Corporal Dye held it in place with the rammer while Sergeant Straight drove it with an axe, but their efforts were futile. The shot only stuck in the muzzle; it would not go down. The gun being very hot the shot became firmly fixed in the muzzle, and as the gun cooled, the shot was held as if in a vise. It has remained there the more than 55 years since.

Soon after another shell burst near the trail mortally wound-

ing John Breen. The gun being unserviceable was ordered taken to the rear. During the battle it was struck three times by solid shot or shell and thirty-nine musket balls.

It was given to the State of Rhode Island in 1874 by vote of Congress, and is now in the State House, Providence, R. I., mounted on its original carriage, a relic of Gettysburg.

CHARLES TILLINGHAST STRAIGHT,

Son of Sergeant Albert Straight.

Pawtucket, R. I., January 29, 1919.

Copy.

AFFIDAVIT OF GEORGE R. MATTESON, BATTERY B, 1ST R. I.
LIGHT ARTILLERY.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND &c. PROVIDENCE, SC.

I, George R. Matteson, of the city and county of Providence in the State of Rhode Island, on oath make affidavit and say that on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1861, I enlisted in Battery B, 1st R. I. Light Artillery. That on the second and third days of July, A. D. 1863, I was at the battle of Gettysburg in the State of Pennsylvania; that on the third day of July, A. D. 1863, while our battery was engaged in action with the enemy the Gun to which I was attached in the position as number six (a fixer of ammunition) was injured upon its face by the bursting of a shell thrown by the enemy during the afternoon of July 3rd, 1863, just prior to Pickett's charge.

The bursting of the shell disabled and killed numbers two and one.

Number two dropped the ammunition which he was about to insert in the gun and Sergeant Straight picked it up and placed it in the gun. As it could not be rammed in he took an axe and attempted to drive the solid shot into it and it now remains where he drove it to the best of my information.

I saw the acts of the Sergeant for I was present.

After the battery was ordered to the rear I remained upon the field to witness the charge and while so waiting I was wounded and on the fourth day of July, A. D. 1863, I was sent to hospital.

The Gun is known as the GETTYSBURG GUN and is now in the Rhode Island State House.

GEORGE R. MATTESON.

State of Rhode Island, &c.
Providence, SC.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of February, A. D. 1908.

Benjamin L. Dennis,
Notary Public.

[SEAL]

In the above affidavit the Number One referred to was WILLIAM JONES; he was instantly killed, being completely beheaded by a piece of the shell.

Number Two referred to above was ALFRED G. GARDNER; his left arm and shoulder were torn off; he lived a very few minutes and was able to speak to Sergeant Straight and give him a dying message to send to his wife.

The Sergeant Straight referred to above was SERGEANT ALBERT STRAIGHT.

Contributed by Charles Tillinghast Straight, son of Sergeant Albert Straight.

Pawtucket, R. I., February 4, 1919.

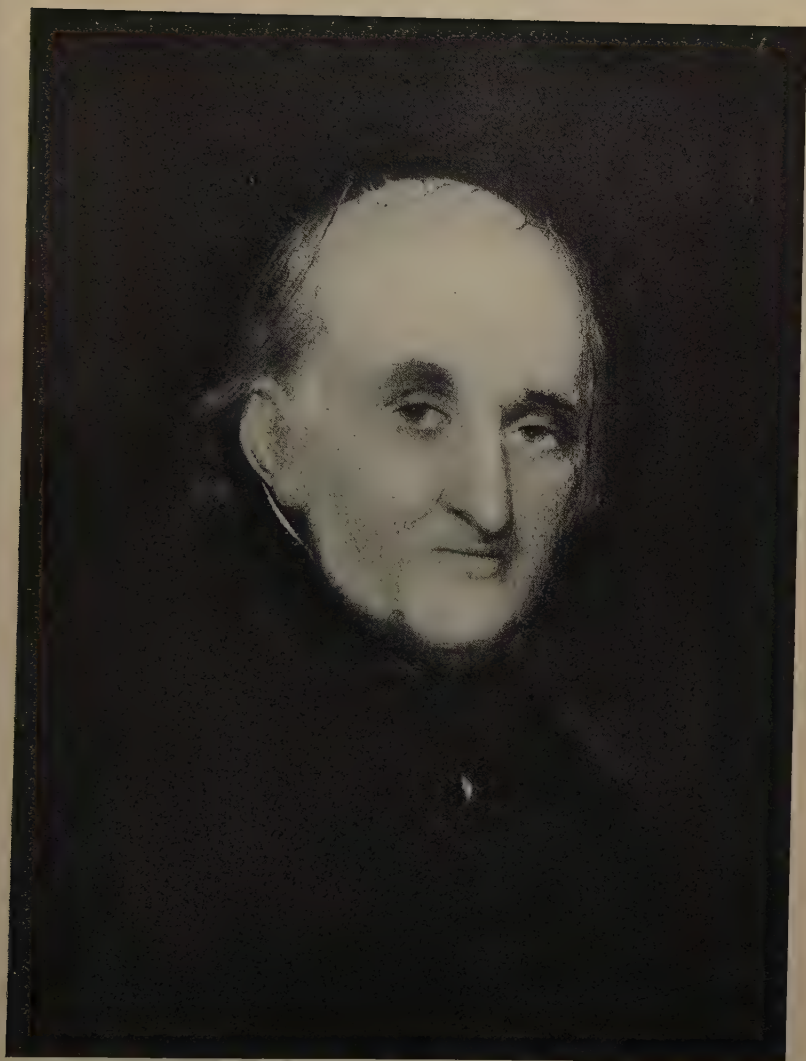
Books of Rhode Island Interest

The most extensive contribution to Rhode Island history issued during the past quarter is Dr. Charles Carroll's *Public Education in Rhode Island*, a volume of 500 pages. It was published by the State.

The Newport Historical Society has printed the address by Lloyd M. Mayer, entitled *Recollections of Jacob Chace*.

The Marne, by Edith Wharton, is dedicated to Capt. Ronald Simmons of Providence, who died in France, August 12th, 1918.

Col. George L. Shepley has recently obtained a collection of about two hundred original Rhode Island Revolutionary Muster Rolls. The accounts of many local soldiers can be found here whose record of military service is in no other place.



WILLIAM GODDARD

The first Providence printer. From an oil portrait by James Frothingham. The original is in the Ehrich Galleries, New York.

PRINTING-OFFICE, PROVIDENCE, *August 31, 1762.*

TO THE PUBLICK.

THE Colony of *Rhode-Island* from its first Institution to this present Time, has been remarkable for maintaining the Spirit of true *British Liberty*, by which it has frequently provid'd a Refuge and Asylum for Strangers, who, fond of enjoying all the Privileges and Advantages of their Mother-Country, prefer'd this Colony before many others for their friendly Indulgence to Strangers of every Denomination of Christians that chole to settle among them, by which judicious Conduct, they are become a flourishing People, and in which the Town of *Providence* (being the first settled Place in the Colony) has no inconsiderable Share; to the Inhabitants of which, I in a most particular Manner address myself, who, at the Request of many Gentlemen, have, at a very considerable Expence, procur'd a complete Assortment of Printing Materials, with which I purpote to carry on the Printing Business in this Town; provided I meet with Encouragement—a legate to the Trouble and Expence of the Undertaking: And as it is universally acknowledged a Printer is much wasted in this Place, very considerable Sums being annually sent into other Governments for Printing, to the Impoverishment of this, whereas, if that useful Branch of Business was well establish'd here, it would be an Addition to its flourishing State, and keep its ready Cash circulating at Home, it is not doubted but every Well-wisher to the Town, will contribute towards so laudable an Undertaking, as far as the Execution of it shall merit the Approbation of the Publick: And I take this Method to solicit the Favour of the Inhabitants of this Colony; and from the same generous Disposition they have shewn to young Beginners of other Occupations, I flatter myself I shall find Encouragement answerable to my Expectations. And I beg Leave to assure the Publick, that (as far as I am engag'd in their Service) I shall use my utmost Endeavours to serve them with Fidelity and Integrity; and if by my Affiduity and Care, I shall be so happy as to obtain their Esteem, by an impartial Conduct, I shall think my Time well bestow'd. I am determin'd to avoid entering into the Schemes of any Party, tending either to religious or political Controversy, so far as it might prevent my acting with the strictest Justice.

As every Branch of useful Knowledge, both of a religious and civil Nature, is abundantly diffus'd by Means of the Freedom of the Press; I hope I will induce Gentlemen of Learning and Industry to contribute a few of their leisure Hours in writing some public-spirited Essay, for the Cause of Virtue, displaying it in beautiful Colours, and painting Vice in all its odious Deformity, which will render their Efforts beneficial to the latest Posterity; by which Method they will soon perceive, the Utility of a Printing Press: For I verily believe there is not another Town in *New-England*, of its Extent in Trade and Commerce, that remains vacant of so necessary and useful a Calling. All these Considerations give me great Reason to hope, that not only the Gentlemen of *Providence*, but all the adjacent Towns, will, with a kind and good-natur'd Reception, assist

THE PRINTER.

Gentlemen and Ladies,

As soon as possible after my Affairs are in some Measure settled, and I am establish'd in my Business, I purpote to print a Weekly News-Paper, under the Title of the *PROVIDENCE GAZETTE*, or *COUNTRY JOURNAL*, to be publish'd every *Wednesday Morning*, and to contain every Thing remarkable, both *Foreign and Domestic*; for which Purpote, I have establish'd an extensive Correspondence, and shall receive not only the *London* Magazines and Prints, but every News-Paper printed upon the Continent of *America*, which can't fail of rendering the *Providence Gazette*, as complete as any Performance of the Kind. The Price will be only *SIX SHILLINGS* Lawful Money, per Annum, or equivalent in Current. —And altho' several judicious Men have done worthily towards so useful a Design, in a neighbouring Government, whose Performances have obtain'd a general Approbation, nevertheless it must be allowed that something of that Nature is very much wanted here, where so many and various Branches of Business are carried on, more especially that in a mercantile Way; I hope no one will imagine I mean to lessen the Esteem justly due to others, or be guilty of Vanity, in attempting to make a public Appearance in that Manner, so necessary at this Juncture, when His Majesty's Arms are engag'd in a just and glorious War against two of the most pernicious Nations in *Europe*; and I am perswaded every worthy and public-spirited Gentleman will promote the Circulation of it, as the Design is calculated (in a peculiar Manner) for the Interest of this Town, and all its respective Neighbourhoods. It is intended the Paper shall make its first Appearance on *Wednesday* the Twentieth of *October*, in Case a sufficient Number of Subscribers shall offer. —Subscriptions are taken in by *HENRY PAGET, Esq.* *SAMUEL CHACE, Esq.* Postmaster, *BENONI PEARCE, Esq.* Mr. *BENJAMIN WEST*, Mr. *KNIGHT DEXTER*, Mr. *EBENEZER THOMPSON*, Mr. *JOSEPH LAWRENCE*, and by the Publick's

Devoted Humble Servant,

William Goddard.

BROADSIDE PROSPECTUS OF THE PROVIDENCE GAZETTE

The first newspaper in Providence. The original is in the possession of Mr. James A. Atwood

These rolls will enable many persons to join the Sons of the Revolution who previously were unable to prove their eligibility.

Country Life for February, 1919, contains a description of the Senator Aldrich Estate at Warwick Neck with illustrations by Whitman Bailey.

The Development of the British West Indies, 1700-1763, by Prof. F. W. Pitman, just issued by the Yale University Press, contains many references to the past participation of Rhode Island in the West India trade, and is an interesting and valuable contribution to our knowledge of the subject. The appendix contains the documents concerning the case of the sloop *Enterprise*, 1749, commanded by Richard Mumford, and owned by Jonathian Nichols of Newport, which was seized by the custom officers at Jamaica while laden with French sugars and molasses from Hispaniola bound for Rhode Island.

Several Rhode Island Revolutionary muster rolls are printed in the *New York Historical Society Collections* for 1915, pages 572 to 577.

A pamphlet, entitled *Suggestions to the Women Voters of Rhode Island*, prepared by Sara M. Algeo, has been issued by the Rhode Island Suffrage Party.

Notes

The society has recently been presented with a large number of papers relating to early Warwick. The original papers of Rev. John Gorton, dating from 1714 to 1789, are mounted, bound and indexed. The collection also includes a vast quantity of historical notes and memoranda gathered by Judge George A. Brayton and Judge George M. Carpenter, Jr.

The society has obtained a photostat copy of the book entitled "Water Baptism," which was written by Pardon Tillinghast and printed in 1689.

Several hundred papers relating to the early inhabitants of Gloucester, R. I., have been presented by Mrs. W. A. H. Comstock.

The following persons have been admitted to membership:

Mr. Ernest S. Craig	Mr. William A. Hathaway
Mr. Charles G. Easton	Mr. J. Bushnell Richardson
Mr. Dutee Wilcox Flint	Mr. George W. Sabre
Mr. Henry Y. Stites	

During the past quarter the society has lost the following members by death:

Mrs. Louise P. Bates	Hon. D. Russell Brown
Mr. Edwin A. Smith	

Dr. George B. Peck delivered a lecture before the society upon "William Sprague, War Governor," and Professor Charles H. Hunkins delivered a lecture entitled "History Making in France."

Chronological Check List of Maps of Rhode Island in the Rhode Island Historical Society Library

(Continued from page 32.)

1891.

121.

Rhode Island. Index Map to sheet atlas, $17\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$. In Topographical Atlas 1891. R. I. H. S.

1891.

122.

Rhode Island Wooded Areas. $17\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$. In colors. R. I. H. S.

From same plate as those in Topographical Atlas of 1891. Issued later.

1891.

123. Thompson, J. C.

Map of the State of Rhode Island. Copyright 1891 by J. C. Thompson. $17\frac{1}{2} \times 11$. Inset maps of Watch Hill and Narragansett Pier.

ii Same. In colors colored by counties. Published by C. A. Pabodie & Son. No. 96. In Appleton's Atlas.

iii Same. Colored by towns.

1891.

124. Thompson, J. C.

Map of Providence and Kent Counties. Published by J. C. Thompson. Copyright 1891. $19\frac{1}{2} \times 24$. In colors. In covers. R. I. H. S.

This is the upper half of Thompson's 1892 map of the State, this half of the plate was cut first and this map issued before plate was finished.

1891.

125. Rand-McNally & Co.

Family atlas map of Rhode Island. Copyright 1891. In colors. $12 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$.

- ii In Rhode Island Manual for 1893-4 and 1894-5. R. I. H. S.
- iii Same, entitled "New 11×14 Map of Rhode Island. Copyright 1895." $12 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. In Rhode Island Manual from 1895-6 to 1897-8. R. I. H. S.
- iv Recut. Copyright 1895, 1898. In Rhode Island Manual 1898-9 to 1900-1. R. I. H. S.
- v Copyright 1895, 1901. In Rhode Island Manual for 1901-2. R. I. H. S.
- vi Copyright 1895, 1903. In Rhode Island Manual from 1903 to 1905 and 1910. R. I. H. S.
- vii Copyright 1895, 1906. In Rhode Island Manual for 1906 to 1909. R. I. H. S.
- viii Copyright 1895, 1909. In Rhode Island Manual for 1911. R. I. H. S.
- ix Copyright 1895, 1910. In Rhode Island Manual for 1912-1915. R. I. H. S.

1891.

126. [Snow, Charles N.]

Providence River and Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island. Shore Resorts and Principal Points of Interest. 1891. $13\frac{1}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$. In colors. [Published by Forbes Lithograph Co., Boston.] In covers. R. I. H. S.

1892.

127. Walker, Geo. H.

Narragansett Bay and Vicinity. 1892. 33x23. In colors.
H. W. P.

1892.

128. Thompson, J. C. (Thompson-Pabodie Series.)

Map of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. Compiled and published by J. C. Thompson, Providence. Revised from the U. S. Government Survey. 1892. 33x25½. In colors. R. I. H. S.

ii In the Agricultural Directory. Rhode Island, 1894.
R. I. H. S.

iii 1892, Road map photographic reduction and drawing for the Rhode Island Division, L. A. W. 34¾x27¾.
R. I. H. S.

iv With additions. In covers. Pabodie 1899.

v With additions. In covers. Pabodie 1904. R. I. H. S.

vi In covers. Pabodie 1907. St. Lib.

vii Not in covers. Pabodie 1907. St. Lib.

viii With additions. In covers. Pabodie 1909. R. I. H. S.

ix With additions. In covers. Pabodie 1911. St. Lib.

x With additions. In covers. Pabodie 1913. R. I. H. S.

Pabodie issues this map at intervals with additions.

1893.

See 1893 Lawton.

See 1878 Rand McNally.

1893.

129. [Tallman, M. M.]

[Rhode Island] 5¼x4. In Tallman's "Pleasant Places in Rhode Island," 1898. R. I. H. S.

1893.

130. _____

Rhode Island. Triangulation map. Based on Topographical Survey map. 17½x13¼. In report of the Rhode Island Map Commission, 1893. R. I. H. S.

1894.

131. Stockwell, Thomas B.

Educational map of the State of Rhode Island. Showing the location of the Graded and Ungraded Schools and Free Public Libraries. Prepared under the direction of Public Schools. 1894. $20\frac{7}{8} \times 16\frac{7}{8}$. R. I. H. S.

1894.

See 1892 Thompson.

1894.

132. Mathews-Northrup.

Rhode Island. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 9$. In colors. Issued in Envelope. Copyright 1894.

ii Same. Copyright 1894, 1903, by the J. N. Matthews Co. R. I. H. S.

1895.

133. Everts and Richards.

Atlas of Rhode Island. Philadelphia 1895. Fol. 2 vol. and folding map. R. I. H. S.

(Vol. 1) New topographical Atlas of Survey of Providence County, Rhode Island. 47 double page maps and double page index map of Providence, and Road map of Rhode Island.

(Vol. 2) New topographical Atlas of Surveys of Southern Rhode Island, comprising the counties of Newport, Bristol, Kent and Washington. 41 double page maps and double page map of Providence and of Newport, and Road map of Rhode Island.

(Map) "Accompanied by a new and original ready reference county chart."

1895.

134. Everts & Richards.

State of Rhode Island. Compiled from Official Sources and Published by Everts and Richards. [n. d. 1895?] Circle indicates distances in miles from the New State Capitol in the city of Providence. $39\frac{1}{4} \times 29\frac{1}{4}$. In colors. R. I. H. S.

1895.

135. —————

Map accompanying the report of the joint committee on Roads and Highways in Rhode Island. $15\frac{3}{4} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. In colors. R. I. H. S.

Also 97—03—07—10—12—13.

1895.

See Colonial Period. Isham.

See 1891 Rand McNally.

1896.

136. Cram, George F.

Rhode Island. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{4}$. In colors. From Cram's Unrivalled Atlas. Chicago 1896. R. I. H. S.

1897.

137. —————

Map of the State of Rhode Island, showing the location of Sample Half Miles and State Highways applied for. [n. d. 1897] $16 \times 12\frac{1}{4}$. R. I. H. S.

- ii In second annual report of the Commissioner of Highways, 1897. R. I. H. S.

1898.

See 1891 Rand McNally.

1898.

138. Walker, Geo. H. & Co.

Rhode Island. Published by Geo. H. Walker & Co. Copyright 1898. Cycling Routes shown in Red. $29\frac{1}{4} \times 24$. In colors. In folders. Cover title. "Cyclists' Road Map of Rhode Island." R. I. H. S.

- ii Same, issued 1905 as Electric Railway map. Instead of the Cycling Routes, "Electric Railways shown in red. Drawn by Gerald M. Richmond. Copyright 1898 and 1905." In folders. Cover title, "Electric Railway Map of Rhode Island." R. I. H. S.

- iii Same. Map showing Telegraph and Telephone Lines of the State of Rhode Island issued by the Public Utilities Commission of Rhode Island. In colors. Copyright 1898, 1905, 1909. R. I. H. S.
- iv Same. Map showing Railroads and Railways of the State of Rhode Island, issued by the Public Utilities Commission of Rhode Island. In colors. R. I. H. S.
- v Same. Road Map. No copyright. In covers. Date on cover, 1914. R. I. H. S.

139. Tingley & Wood.

Index Map showing the boundary between Massachusetts and Rhode Island. 1898. $33\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{4}$. In Report of the Commissioners of the Topographical Survey. Massachusetts House Document No. 1230, 1898. R. I. H. S.

This index is reduced $\frac{3}{4}$ from the original submitted by the commission. With it were also submitted the 22 plans that show the boundary line in detail. The originals are preserved in R. I. St. Lib. and Mass. Archives.

This is the only published map that accurately shows the present eastern boundary of Rhode Island.

1898.

140. _____

Narragansett Bay. Showing the location of Fish Traps. 1898. $15\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$. This map with changes was issued annually from 1898 to 1913 in the Reports of the R. I. Commissioners on Inland Fisheries. R. I. H. S.

The reports for 1904 to 1906 and 1909 to 1911 contain map of Block Island, and reports for 1910 and 1911 contain maps of the South Shore of Rhode Island.

1899.

Pabodie. 1892.

1899.

141. _____

[Chart of Narragansett Bay, entitled] Map showing Route

and Places reached by Steamers of the Providence, Fall River and Newport Steamboat Company. 1899. 26x16½. R. I. H. S.

This is a process reduction of the 1873 Chart q. v.

ii Same, 1900. R. I. H. S.

iii Same, 1901. R. I. H. S.

1899.

142. _____

Geological Maps of the Narragansett Basin. Based on U. S. Geological Survey. In colors. Reduced in U. S. Geological Survey XXXIII Geology of the Narragansett Basin. 1899. R. I. H. S.

1900.

143. Pabodie, C. A. & Son.

Providence River and Narragansett Bay. [1900] 10½x6½. R. I. H. S.

ii Same in Prospectus of Auction Sale of Conanicut Park. 1909. R. I. H. S.

1900.

See 1899 Providence, Fall River and Newport Steamboat Company.

1900.

144. Shedd & Searle.

[Upper Narragansett Bay] Plan showing locations of leased oyster ground. 1900. In Report of Commissioners of Shell Fisheries. 1900. 11x23.

Compare 1903.

[1901 or earlier.]

145. Brown Bros.

Map of Rhode Island. Brown Brothers & Co., Providence. 9¼x6¼. In colors. In folder. R. I. H. S.

[1901 or earlier.]

146. Ryder-Dearth.

Rhode Island. Ryder-Dearth. Providence. 8¾x7. "Scale 5 statute miles to inch." R. I. H. S.

(To be continued)

FORM OF LEGACY

*“I give and bequeath to the Rhode Island
Historical Society the sum of
dollars.”*

NOTICE

THIS VOLUME IS INCOMPLETE

**THE FOLLOWING ISSUES ARE NOT
AVAILABLE:**

Vol. 12, no. 3-4 July-Oct.
1919

OUT OF PRINT

BINDING UNIT

NOTICE

THIS VOLUME IS INCOMPLETE

THE FOLLOWING ISSUES ARE NOT
AVAILABLE:

Vol. 12, no. 5-A July-Oct.
1919

OUT OF PRINT

BINDING UNIT

NOTICE

THIS VOLUME IS INCOMPLETE

**THE FOLLOWING ISSUES ARE NOT
AVAILABLE:**

Vol. 13-14, 1920-21

OUT OF PRINT

BINDING UNIT

NOTICE

THIS VOLUME IS INCOMPLETE

THE FOLLOWING ISSUES ARE NOT
AVAILABLE:

Vol. 12-14, 1920-21

OUT OF PRINT

BINDING UNIT